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### Expression of Human Character in Phraseological Units

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#### Abstract:

In this article, we discuss phraseologisms and idioms describing people's characters. Using idioms and phraseological units will make our speech more native and expressive. In particular, mostly phraseologisms can best describe the character of a person. Because they are the most effective and original language tools that reflect the living life of the folk. Phraseologisms are phraseological units that are stable in terms of content and are readily reflected in speech along with words in the linguistic picture of the world or in the linguistic wealth of folks life.

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#### INTRODUCTION

Phraseology is such a branch of linguistics that it covers all types of language units that have a wide range of meanings. The basis of this science is the stable, unchanging units of the language: phrases, proverbs, idioms, which are the reflection of the culture, lifestyle, and spirituality of each people and nation in their languages. Its meaning as a term is derived from the Greek word "frama" (phraseos), which means phrase, expression; "logos" means the set of sciences studying this field. Etymologically, the scientific founder of phraseology is Charles Bally, a Swiss scientist. He included a section summarizing words and phrases in his "French Stylistics" (1909) [1,51]. In addition, Ferdinand de Saussure also mentions the features of phraseology and calls it ready-made language units according to their meaning and function.

Phraseology as an independent branch appeared for the first time in the 40s of the last century in Russian linguistics (the works of A.A. Potebniy, I.I. Sreznevsky), and later in the educational and methodological literature. It was published as a book (Ye. D. Polivanov, S. Abakumov). In Uzbek linguistics, since the 50s of the 20th century, a number of researches have been conducted, scientific books and articles on phraseology have been written, and explanatory dictionaries have been compiled

(Sh. Rahmatullayev, G. Salomov). In this regard, the works of our national writers Abdulla Qadiri, Hamid Olimjon, Aydin, Said Ahmed were analyzed phraseologically. In addition, during the 1970s and 1980s, a scientific center coordinating phraseological research and producing special collections operated under Samarkand State University.

## ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC

While familiarizing with foreign literature, one can see that such scientists as Russian scientists V. V. Vinogradov, A. V. Kunin, N. N. Amasova, and English researchers Neal R. Norrick (English Phraseology) Covie have achieved advanced results in their author's sources. An example of this is the English-German book "Phraseology" (2007), published in Germany.

In addition to the historical-descriptive and synchronic approach to phraseology, this book also contains materials for the analysis of fixed phrases, proverbs, phrases, dictionaries, the basis of the science, and phraseologisms in works. Professor A.E. Mamatov is one of the most productive scientists in Uzbek linguistics. Besides that Sh. Rahmatullayev, G. Salomov, A. Abdullayev, Z. Narimonova and a number of researchers conducted scientific work on this topic. These and similar scientific sources were used during the research for our article.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this article, the main information from sources related to phraseology was presented. Phraseology was analyzed in terms of its origin, etymology, and its scope in written sources and works. In this work, the main method is descriptive method, and at the same time, a cross-sectional analysis was performed based on English phraseological sources by providing relevant examples.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Phraseology, as a new field of linguistics, has been of interest to many scientists. We are witnesses of the creation of many scientific works in this regard. Phraseology is such a branch of linguistics that it covers all types of language units that have a wide range of meanings. The basis of this science is the stable, unchanging units of the language: phrases, proverbs, idioms, which are the reflection of the culture, lifestyle, and spirituality of each people and nation in their languages.

Phraseological units are the most important language tool in the expression of human character. Because this kind of healing ability of the language makes the speech more effective. Instead of using simple words or phrases to describe a person, we save speech if we express them using phraseology. And this will increase the level of our speech. Below we will get acquainted with examples of some phrases in English that express human character:

### *Armchair Critic*

An armchair critic is a person who makes comments and criticisms about a situation that they are not actually doing anything to help fix the problem. Imagine a person sitting in a big, comfortable armchair and making criticisms about something, without getting up and taking action! For example, if you constantly criticize your town for not taking better care of stray animals, but you personally do not volunteer at the animal shelter or help organize campaigns to change the situation, then you are being an armchair critic.

***“It’s easy to be an armchair critic, but no one ever takes action to help solve the problem.”***

**Busybody**

A busybody is a person who constantly wants to know about or interfere in the details of other people's lives. Another way to describe someone like this is "nosy," or you can say the person is always "poking their nose into" other people's lives. The expression "mind (your) own business" means to focus on your own life without interfering in other people's.

***"My aunt is such a busybody – she's always asking nosy questions about my love life. I wish she'd mind her own business."***

**Cheapskate**

A cheapskate is a person who hates to spend much money – and spends little money even in cases where more spending is needed. In this example sentence, John should have invested more money in a gift for his mother, but he only spent \$5! Another way to describe a person like this is "stingy."

***"John bought his mother a \$5 gift for her birthday. I can't believe what a cheapskate he is!"***

**Couch Potato**

A couch potato is a lazy person who spends a lot of time sitting down or lying down, watching TV, playing video games, or doing some other activity that doesn't involve physical activity.

***"Stop being a couch potato – turn off the TV and go get some exercise."***

**Down-To-Earth**

A person who is down-to-earth is practical, sensible, and realistic. Being down-to-earth is the opposite of being a dreamer, visionary, or "having your head in the clouds."

***"I like working with Janet because she's so down-to-earth. Her plans and expectations are very reasonable."***

**Behind The Times / A Fuddy-Duddy**

Describing someone as "behind the times" means the person is old-fashioned and has not adopted certain modern customs, beliefs, or behaviors. A more negative word to describe a person who is "stuck in the past" is fuddy-duddy. This word is more of a criticism, whereas "behind the times" is more diplomatic.

***"My dad doesn't have an e-mail address. He's a little behind the times."***

**Go-Getter**

A go-getter is a person who is active, energetic, and has the initiative to pursue the things they want.

***"You can't just wait for opportunities to be handed to you – you need to be more of a go-getter."***

**Goody-Goody / Goody Two Shoes**

A goody-goody or goody two shoes is a person who always acts good, sweet, or nice, and follows the rules perfectly. They never do anything bad or rebellious.

***"Mary was a goody two shoes in high school, but when she went to college she turned into a real rebel."***

These words are NOT compliments – they have the connotation of a person who always acts good and

is a little bit arrogant about it, showing off their perfect behavior. An idiom for describing someone as good without this connotation of arrogance is “a good egg.”

### ***Know-It-All / Smart Alec / Wise Guy***

A know-it-all is a person who thinks they know everything, and that their opinions and ideas are the best. The idioms “smart alec” and “wise guy” are similar, but have more of a connotation of a person who demonstrates their cleverness in an arrogant or sarcastic way.

***“I tried to give advice, but my know-it-all co-worker wouldn’t even listen.”***

### ***Man Of His Word / Woman Of Her Word***

A “man of his word” or “woman of her word” is a person you can trust because they tell the truth and keep promises.

***“If Gary said he’ll be there at 6:00, you can count on it. He’s a man of his word.”***

### ***Mover And Shaker***

A mover and shaker is an active person who helps their company, organization, or group make progress.

***“Martha is the mover and shaker in the department. She’s always got ideas to help move things forward.”***

### ***Set In His/Her Ways***

A person who is set in his or her ways is stubborn and committed to their current way of doing things. They aren’t open to changing, even if the change would be an improvement.

***“I showed my boss the benefits of this new strategy, but he’s set in his ways and doesn’t want to change anything.”***

### ***Slimeball***

A slimeball is a disgusting, horrible, person who deserves to be hated. A person can be described as a slimeball in any context (not only romantic relationships). This word can be used for anybody who did an especially terrible, dishonest, or violent action

***“Harry dumped Kate and immediately started trying to hook up with her 16-year-old sister. What a slimeball!”***

(dumped = ended a romantic relationship)

(hook up with = start a romantic relationship)

### ***Social Butterfly***

A social butterfly is an extroverted person who loves to socialize. Like a butterfly goes quickly from flower to flower, a “social butterfly” often goes around a room having conversations with many people.

***“I’m more reserved, but my mother is a social butterfly.”***

### ***Stickler For The Rules***

Someone who is a “stickler for something” is a person who strongly insists on that quality or behavior, and wants or expects other people to maintain the same standard. People are usually sticklers for some rule of correctness, such as neatness/cleanliness, punctuality, correct grammar, tradition, accuracy, etc.

***“Clean up the classroom after you’re done with your project. The teacher’s a stickler for neatness.”***

***Wet Blanket / Party Pooper / Spoilsport / Killjoy / Stick-In-The-Mud***

These idioms describe a person who discourages fun or enjoyment for other people, or who prevents other people from having fun, through their actions or their negative attitudes.

***“I hate to be a wet blanket, but we should probably turn down the music – our neighbors are probably trying to sleep.”***

***Worrywart***

A worrywart is a person who worries constantly and excessively.

***“My mother’s such a worrywart that if I don’t call her every day, she starts imagining I’ve been killed in a horrible accident.”***

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the field of phraseology is still a new and broad level for linguistics. All scientists describe it differently, and accordingly there are many analyses. The thing is, even if you approach this direction for learning from any side, it expands like infinity, and the novelties of science continue to open up. After all, this linguistic unity reflects the spirituality and culture of every people and nation, and is literally a national treasure. As has been the case since the last century, a lot of scientific research on phraseology will continue to be conducted and its innovations will be studied. Phraseological units are the most important tool in the expression of human character. Because this kind of healing ability of the language makes the speech more effective. Instead of using simple words or phrases to describe a person, we save speech if we express them using phraseology. And this will increase the level of our speech. Using idioms and phraseological units will make our speech more native and expressive. In particular, mostly phraseologisms can best describe the character of a person. Because they are the most effective and original language tools that reflect the living life of the folk.

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